

S-68

Lankford House

Hudson's Corner vicinity

private

c. 1834-1840,

and earlier

Earliest land records concerning the Lankford house date to the second half of the seventeenth century with the original survey for "Hignett's Choice" in 1667 and for "Buck Lodge" in 1683. "Hignett's Choice" was patented to a Robert Hignett; however, 150 acres of the 300-acre tract was possessed by an Edward Dykes. In addition to "Hignett's Choice," Edward Dykes (also spelled Dikes, Dickes, Doakes, Daax, Dakes, and Dokes) owned a tract of one hundred acres known as "Buck Lodge." These neighboring tracts are located at the head of Marumsco Creek.

Through various land transactions and inheritance, parcels of both "Hignett's Choice" and "Buck Lodge" passed to Edward Dykes' sons, Edward Jr. and George, and then to Edward Jr.'s son, James Dykes. In 1783, James Dykes was assessed for one-hundred acres of "Hignett's Choice" as well as one one-hundred and fifty acres of "Buck Lodge" on which stood "one framed dwelling house, two rooms below." In James Dykes' will of 1791 (EB 17/181), he left to his four sons part of his Marumsco Creek property. To his son Daniel Dykes (1763-1834), he left eighty-seven acres of "Hignett's Choice." Provisions in his will stated that Daniel was to inherit the interests of his brothers, James and Stephen, if they were to die and leave no male heirs. Daniel Dykes was assessed in 1798 for his Marumsco Creek plantation called, "Hignett Choice" as well as other adjacent tracts. Daniel Dykes' dwelling measured 36' by 16' and was described as having "wood sides and roof and brick ends, 1 story high." Also found on Daniel's property was, "1 kitchen 20 by 16, a milkhouse 8 feet square and 1 meat house 10 feet square."

Thirty-six years later Daniel Dykes died, and he left his son-in-law, Henry Lankford, as executor to divide the farm between his five daughters and five grandchildren (JP 4/228).

In 1834, Henry Lankford and his wife, Nancy Dykes (daughter of Daniel), bought the homestead from Henry's brother, Benjamin for \$1500 (GH 7/321). It was at this time that the old brick-ended farmhouse was evidently replaced with the construction of the extant two-story, four-bay frame house. The single-story hyphen was included in Henry Lankford's building program since it served as a connector between the main house and the existing 20' by 16' frame kitchen mentioned in the 1798 tax assessment. Apparently, when the hyphen was erected the west gable end wall of the kitchen along with the original kitchen stair was rebuilt. It appears the door to the stair was reoriented so it opened from the hyphen instead of from the kitchen. Henry Lankford occupied his new house for close to decade until he died in the early 1840s. However, his estate was not settled until 1854 when John T. Lankford bought the 214 acres from the administrator of Henry Lankford's estate (LW 3/29).

After 1859, the Marumsco Creek farm was sold out of the Lankford family and was held by a half-dozen owners. In 1918, John T. Handy and George T. Corbin bought the farm, and eight years later George Corbin and his wife sold their interests to John Handy (WJS 92/563). The farm is now owned by John Handy's daughter, Marian Sue Handy Anderson, Mrs. Anderson along with her husband, John, restored the house in the 1950s.

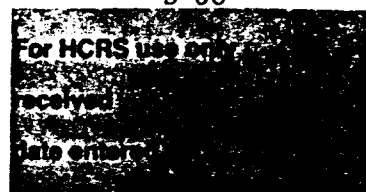
Architecturally, the squarish two-story, four-bay frame house is <sup>trimmed</sup> ~~decorated~~ with a significant mixture of Federal and Greek Revival finish details. The

exterior cornice is distinguished by a decorative arched and drilled fascia below a row of modillion blocks. Inside, Greek Revival style mantels frame the two first floor hearths. The old story-and-a-half kitchen is used as a utility room, but a remnant of a rare board partition survives above the second floor ceiling. Most importantly, this well-built farmhouse clearly represents the rebuilding process which transformed the county landscape during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



## 1. Name

historic Lankford House (preferred)  
and/or common Lankford House, Anderson House

## 2. Location

street & number Maryland Route 667 (Old Rehoboth Rd.) 7/2/95  
n/a not for publication  
city, town Marion X vicinity of congressional district First  
state Maryland code 24 county Somerset code 039

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>  </u> district	<u>  </u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u>  </u> agriculture
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u>  </u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial
<u>  </u> structure	<u>  </u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u>  </u> no	<u>  </u> military
			<u>  </u> museum
			<u>  </u> park
			<u>X</u> private residence
			<u>  </u> religious
			<u>  </u> scientific
			<u>  </u> transportation
			<u>  </u> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Marian H. Anderson, c/o Mr. John Anderson III

street & number Route 1, Box 191

city, town Marion X vicinity of state Maryland 21858

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Somerset County Clerk of Court

street & number Somerset County Courthouse

city, town Princess Anne state Maryland 21853

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust  
Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible?    yes X no

date 1967    federal X state    county    local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

## 7. Description

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**Condition**

☒ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

**Check one**

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

**Check one**

☒ original site  
☐ moved date n/a

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance****Number of Resources****Contributing**

1  
1  
1  
0  
3

**Noncontributing**

0 buildings  
0 sites  
2 structures  
0 objects  
2 Total

Number of previously listed  
National Register properties  
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions  
and uses: agricultural, residential

**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:**

The Lankford House is a two-story, four-bay, single-pile frame house constructed c. 1834-1840 on property bordering the Marumsco Creek near Hudson's Corner in Somerset County, Maryland. Facing north, the main house extends to the east with a single story frame hyphen which connects a late 18th-century frame kitchen. The kitchen is the oldest structure on the site and listed on the 1798 Federal Assessment. Each portion of the house rests on a minimal brick foundation and is uniformly sheathed with beaded weatherboards. The main house is divided into two equally sized rooms and fitted with Greek Revival period mantels, chair rail, doors, and architraves; noteworthy exterior trim includes a modillioned cornice with arched and drilled frieze. The hyphen has been renovated for modern kitchen space and the old kitchen has been converted to a utility room on the first floor and an office on the second floor. A rare three-board section of a lapped board partition survives above the loft ceiling. A 19th-century Lankford family burial plot is located behind the house. Also on the property are a mid-19th century frame smokehouse and three noncontributing 20th century outbuildings: a metal garage, a frame barn, and a frame workshop.

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Continuation sheet Somerset County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lankford house is located on the south side of Maryland Route 667 .2 of a mile east of Hudson's Corner in Somerset County, Maryland.

Facing north, the c. 1834-1840 two-story, four-bay, single-pile farmhouse is extended to the east with a single story c. 1834-1840 hyphen which connects a late 18th-century frame kitchen. The hyphen is now used as a kitchen and the old kitchen has been converted to a combination utility room and office.

The house rests on a minimal stuccoed brick foundation and is covered by a medium sloped asphalt tile roof. Beaded weatherboards, some early and some replacements, uniformly sheathe all three sections of the house. The roof pitch to the hyphen is similar to the pitch of the main house; however, the old kitchen has a considerably steeper slope, which is one indication of its earlier date.

The north (main) elevation of the house is divided into four evenly spaced bays with the front door occupying the second bay from the right. A second front door was located originally in the third bay from the right. It was converted into a window when the house was renovated in the 1950s. The six-panel front door is framed by a molded surround and topped by a four-light transom. Also added in the 1950s was the single bay gabled porch. The remaining first and second floor openings are filled with 9/6 sash and flanked by louvered shutters. Stretching above the second floor windows is a modillioned cornice with punch decorated fascia.

The west gable end has two 9/6 sash windows on each floor in addition to two smaller attic windows. A brick chimney rises between the windows and has been partially rebuilt.

The south side of the house is partially covered by a shed porch. Located within the porch are the two exterior door openings with six-panel doors. A 9/6 sash is located to either side. Four 9/6 sash pierce the second floor, and the same modillioned cornice stretches across the base of the roof.

The east gable end is partially covered by the single story hyphen which appears to date from the same period as the main house. The front kitchen wall is pierced by a double 6/6 sash while the rear wall has a paired set of 2/2 sash windows. The curious aspects of the rear windows include mortise and tenon frames and ovolo molded backband surrounds. These windows are probably reused materials. A six-panel door opens into the kitchen in the adjacent bay. The rear facade of the kitchen has been covered with a screened porch.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Finally, the old kitchen is a 1½-story, two-bay frame utility room and office. The north wall has three window openings with the window to the left being the earliest 6/6 sash with a mortise and tenon frame and ovolo molded surround. The other two windows appear as later alterations. Centered on the roof is a gabled dormer with a 4/4 sash window.

A door opening and adjacent 6/6 sash window pierce the south wall. The eave on both sides is simply treated with a board soffit. A small brick furnace flue pierces the roof on the east end.

Inside, the main house is divided into two nearly equal sized rooms with a center stair between. Both rooms are treated in a similar manner with early 19th-century chair rail, mantels and baseboards. The Greek Revival style mantels consist of half-round columns which support projecting frieze blocks. Each block has an inset panel. The frieze of the living room mantel is divided into two sections with shallow pyramidal raised panels. A molded shelf stretches above the frieze. The major difference between this and the dining room mantel is that in the latter the frieze consists only of one panel.

The centrally located stair rises against the middle partition and within the present living room. The main balustrade is a replacement, but faithful to the original section of balustrade located on the second floor. A square newel post and square balusters support an oval-profile handrail. The stair rises to the second floor in one straight flight and continues to the attic enclosed with paneled sides and soffit. The bedrooms are simply treated and separated by a center hall. A bathroom has been enclosed at the foot of the attic stair.

The hyphen kitchen is finished with modern cabinets and materials, aside from the winder stair which rises to the second floor of the utility wing. Apparently, when the main house and hyphen were built, the old 1½-story kitchen was rebuilt so the stair to the loft entered from the hyphen instead of from the old kitchen itself. One indication of the rebuilt stair is located in the small closet beneath the present stair where reused boards reveal the ghost of earlier stair treads and risers.

The first floor of the old kitchen is used as a general utility wing, while the second floor is used as an office.

Although the office is finished with modern materials, access was gained into the space above the ceiling. This inspection revealed a section of lapped boards fastened with rosehead nails. Due to the unweathered and unpainted condition of these three boards, it is evident they are the remains of a board partition which separated the stair from the body of the room.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Surrounding the house is a well landscaped lawn with mature trees and boxwood. Located directly behind the house is a small mid 19th-century Lankford family burial plot.

Standing southeast of the house is a row of three outbuildings including a 20th-century gable-front frame barn and a c. 1840-1860 frame smoke house. A large metal garage is located further east and a frame workshop stands directly behind the garage. Of these, the smoke house is the only outbuilding which contributes to the significance of the resource.



## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates before 1798; mid-19th c. Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: C

Applicable Exception: none

Level of Significance for Evaluation: local

### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Lankford house derives its significance from its architecture. First, the farmhouse is a well-preserved example of the two-story single pile house type with conservative, but well executed, Greek Revival trim and woodwork. The modillioned cornice with arched and drilled fascia is especially noteworthy, and is exactly like the cornice found on a nearby farmhouse dated 1829. The three-board remnant of a horizontal board partition in the old kitchen's loft is an important survival of a rarely found room divider. The partition evidently separated the stair from the body of the room. In addition to the well-executed woodwork, the main house with its two-room plan and center two doors is a common form in rural areas of northern Maryland in the 19th century, but rare in Somerset County on the lower Eastern Shore. Finally, the Lankford House is a significant example of the rebuilding process which many farms experienced during the late 18th and 19th centuries. This farmhouse and adjacent hyphen apparently stand on or near the site of an 18th-century dwelling. The 1783 and 1798 tax assessments refer to a single story hall/parlor frame house with brick ends that measured 36' by 16'. The kitchen, listed in 1798, measured 20' by 16'; this structure was incorporated in the present dwelling during a rebuilding campaign in the 1830s. The Lankford House presents significant evidence of the reuse of buildings and materials in 19th-century rebuilding practices.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Earliest land records concerning the property on which the Lankford House stands date to the second half of the 17th century with the original survey for "Hignett's Choice" in 1667<sup>1</sup> and for "Buck Lodge" in 1683.<sup>2</sup> "Hignett's Choice" was patented to a Robert Hignett; however, 150 acres of the 300-acre tract was possessed by an Edward Dykes.<sup>3</sup> In addition to "Hignett's Choice," Edward Dykes (also spelled Dikes, Dickes, Doaks, Daax, Dakes and Dokes) owned a tract of one hundred acres known as "Buck Lodge."<sup>4</sup> These neighboring tracts are located at the head of Marumsco Creek.

Through various land transactions and inheritance, parcels of both "Hignett's Choice" and "Buck Lodge" passed to Edward Dykes' sons, Edward Jr. and George, and then to Edward Jr.'s son, James Dykes. In 1783, James Dykes was assessed for one hundred acres of "Hignett's Choice" as well as one hundred fifty acres of "Buck Lodge" on which stood "one framed dwelling house, two rooms below."<sup>5</sup> In James Dykes' will of 1791, he left to his four sons part of his Marumsco Creek property. To his son Daniel Dykes (1763-1834), he left eighty-seven acres of Hignett's Choice." Provisions in his will stated that Daniel was to inherit the interests of his brothers, James and Stephen, if they were to die and leave no male heirs.<sup>6</sup> Daniel Dakes (Dykes) was assessed in 1798 in Pocomoke Hundred as owner of a tract of land near the head of Marumsco Called "Hignett's Choice" and other tracts adjoining James Dake's land. Daniel Dakes' dwelling measured 36' by 16' and was described as having "wood sides and roof and brick ends, 1 storey high with 4 windows, 3½' by 2½' and 4 windows 3' by 1'9". Also found on Daniel's property was "1 kitchen 20 by 16, a milkhouse 8 feet square and one meat house 10 feet square."<sup>7</sup>

Thirty-six years later Daniel Dakes died and left his son-in-law, Henry Lankford, the executor, to divide the farm between his five daughters and five grandchildren.<sup>8</sup>

In 1834, Henry Lankford and his wife, Nancy Dakes (daughter of Daniel), bought the homestead from Henry's brother, Benjamin, for \$1500.<sup>9</sup> It was at this time that the old brick-ended farmhouse was replaced with the construction of the extant two-story four-bay house. Evidently, the single-story hyphen was included in Henry Lankford's building program since it served as a connector between the main house and the existing 20' by 16' frame kitchen mentioned in the 1798 tax assessment. Apparently when the hyphen was erected the west gable end wall of the kitchen along with the original kitchen stair was rebuilt. It appears the door to the stair was reoriented so it opened from the hyphen instead of from the kitchen itself. Henry Lankford occupied his new house for close to a decade until he died in the early 1840s. However, his estate was not settled until 1854 when John T. Lankford bought the 214 acres from the administrator of Henry Lankford's estate, a George W. Lankford. A clause in the deed stated,

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

. . .it is agreed between the two parties that the family burying ground upon the premises so as aforesaid named together with the right of passage to and from for the purpose of interment . . .<sup>10</sup>

After 1859, the Marumsco Creek farm was sold out of the Lankford family and was held by a half-dozen owners.<sup>11</sup> In 1918, John T. Handy and George T. Corbin bought the farm,<sup>12</sup> while eight years later George Corbin and his wife sold their interest to John Handy.<sup>13</sup> The farm is now owned by John Handy's daughter, Marian Sue Handy Anderson. Mrs. Anderson, along with her husband John, restored the house in the 1950s. Mrs. Anderson's son John Anderson III, and his wife Judy, occupy the house at the present time.

Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Somerset County, Maryland Rent Rolls (1663-1723, transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden, San Diego, N.D. p. 30.
- <sup>2</sup> Somerset County, Maryland Rent Rolls 1663-1723, transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden, Sand Diego, N.D. p. 100.
- <sup>3</sup> Somerset County, Maryland Rent Rolls 1663-1723, transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden, San Diego, N. D. p. 30.
- <sup>4</sup> Somerset County, Maryland Rent Rolls, p. 100.
- <sup>5</sup> 1783 Somerset County Tax Assessment, Pocomoke Hundred, James Dykes.
- <sup>6</sup> Somerset Register of Wills, Will of James Dykes, E B 17/181, 12-6-1791.
- <sup>7</sup> 1798 Federal Assessment - Pocomoke Hundred, Daniel Dakes.
- <sup>8</sup> Somerset Register of Wills, Will of Daniel Dakes, LP 4/228, 2-4-1834.
- <sup>9</sup> Somerset County Land Records, GH 7/321, 3-1-1834.
- <sup>10</sup> Somerset County Land Records, LW 3/29, 4-1-1854.
- <sup>11</sup> Somerset County Land Records, LW 11/352, 2-16-1869.
- <sup>12</sup> Somerset County Land Records, WJS 74/60, 2-19-1918.
- <sup>13</sup> Somerset County Land Records, WJS 92/563, March 1926.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet No. 6

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 15.5 acresQuadrangle name Kingston, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 

1	8
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4	3	8	1	8	0
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4	2	1	1	5	8	0
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B 

1	8
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4	3	8	2	2	0
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4	2	1	1	3	6	0
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C 

1	8
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4	3	7	9	0	0
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4	2	1	1	4	5	0
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D 

1	8
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4	3	8	0	0	0
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4	2	1	1	6	8	0
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E 

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F 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Archiectural Historianorganization Somerset County Historical Trustdate 1/23/1984street & number 424 North Somerset Avenuetelephone (home) 651-1094city or town Princess Annestate Maryland 21853

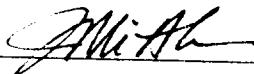
## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

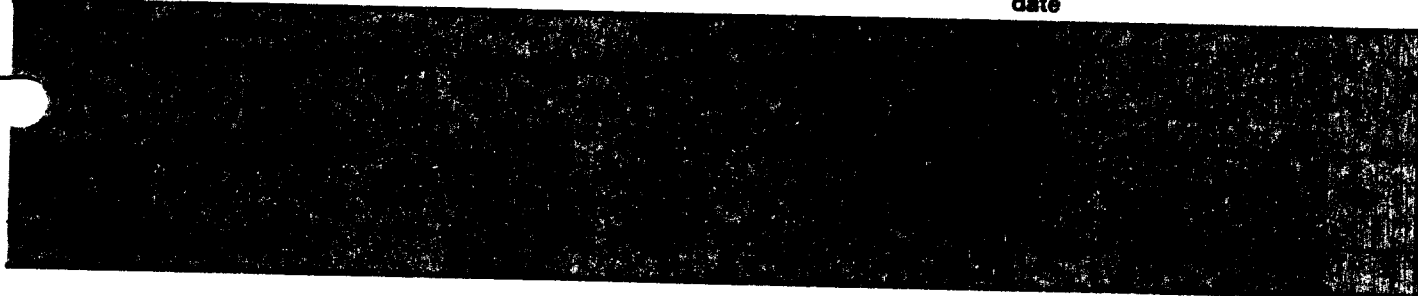
☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

7-5-84title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date



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National Park Service

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1783 Somerset County Tax Assessment, Pocomoke Hundred, James Dykes.

1798 Federal Assessment, Pocomoke Hundred, Daniel Dykes.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset County Rent Rolls (1663-1723), transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden, San Diego, n.d.

Somerset County Will Books, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the south side of Maryland Route 667 and at the small bridge crossing the Marumsko Creek and heading in a southerly course by and with the said creek for 900' to a point along the east bank of said creek, thence in a southwesterly direction across the field south of the house for 1200' to a point along the farm lane leading to the lower end of the property, thence in a northeasterly direction along the said farm lane for 510' to a turn in the said lane, thence across the front field in the same direction for 220' to a point along MD 667, thence along the southern edge of said road for 900' to the place of beginning, containing 15.5 acres more or less. Boundaries are depicted on the attached plat, drawn to the scale of 1"=600'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 15.5 acres which accompany this nomination include the immediate landscaped property surrounding the house and outbuildings. The Marumsko Creek forms the boundary on the west and is an appropriate boundary due to its historic association with the farm. Manmade roads serve as two other boundaries and provide fixed visual references. South and east of the house are open fields of no unusual significance aside from their continuous association as a farm.

1. STATE COUNTY Somerset TOWN Hudson Corner VICINITY STREET NO.  ORIGINAL OWNER Lankford Family ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Mr. John Anderson PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Beaded Clapboard NO. OF STORIES	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION  <p>This is a large rectangular frame house with Federal details. The house is 4 bays wide and 2 bays deep and has an A-roof. All of the windows are 9/6 and contain old bubbly glass. The door occupies the second bay from the right. It is covered by a pedimented porch with simple Doric columns. There is a molded cornice along the roof line with carved modillions and a frieze of arcs with a row of dots underneath. This cornice is exactly like that on the old Costen Homestead only a few miles away. There is an enclosed chimney at each end of the main house. On the left end of the house a small enclosed colonnade 2 bays wide leads to a larger 1½ storey three bay kitchen wing. The windows in the kitchen wing are very small and are 6/6. There is <del>old</del> a very old narrow dormer on the roof. It is believed that the kitchen was the original house and dates from the early 1700's. The main house has been dated by a Williamsburg architect at approximately 1790.</p> <p>At the rear of the property is the old Lankford Family burial ground.</p> <p>This house is very well-maintained and restored and its gardens contain much old boxwood. The house itself sits in a small grove of elm trees.</p>	2. NAME Lankford House S-68 c. 1790 DATE OR PERIOD c. 1790 STYLE Early Federal ARCHITECT BUILDER	
	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE      Endangered      Interior      Exterior  Excellent		
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER  Paul A. Brinkman  DATE OF RECORD 5/8/67	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

UR

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S MONTIMER DAVIS JR

103/207

42.24A

P 21

P 15

P 260

JOHN C ANDERSON, III

297/713

120.73A.

P 9

P/O 1' 23

HILSON CORNER

P 250

P 252

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THE BURGESS CO.

275/31

18.42A

P 20

HOUSE

CORPORATE

BAR

SUBJECT TRACT

LATFORD HOUSE

MELVIN H. GELINAS (L/E)

318/477

11.87A

P 6

JAMES

315

127

P

MD 557

MARION H. ANDERSON

158/292

157.48A.

P 7

BETTY

REESE

294/220

20.5A

P 27

P 26

P 15

P 119

P 12

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P 222

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ALDEAN JACOBS

315/19

158.00A

P 16

P 187

1" = 600'

P 242

P 205

P 131

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LANKFOOD  
HOUSE  
SOMERSET  
COUNTY,  
MARYLAND

A: 18-438180-  
4211580

B: 18-438220-  
4211360

C: 18-437900-  
4211450

D: 18-438000-  
4211680

S-68



S-68

S-~~68~~

Lankford House

Hudson's Corner Vicinity, Somerset Co. Md.

North Elevation

2/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Lankford Farm S-68  
~~MD~~ Hudsons Corner-Somerset County  
East Elevation  
12/83 Paul Touart  
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Lankford Farm S-68  
~~NR~~ Hudsons Corner-Somerset County  
South Elevation  
12/83 Paul Touart  
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Lankford Farm

S-68

**NR** Hudsons Corner-Somerset County

Dining Room Mantel

12/83 Paul Touart

Neg./Md. Historical Trust





Wankford House

S-68

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
2573 RIVA ROAD  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

D. church -D.G. 1967